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seeks, indeed, enlargement of social control, but to state this fact does not define it; it is highly speculative, but it is not utopian; it goes in for reform, but to identify it with the general uplift movement is to set aside its most distinctive characteristics. Adherence to Dr. Guthrie's position makes it very difficult to say who at the present time, aside from the anarchist and the reactionary, is not a socialist. But, obviously, to enlarge the meaning of the term thus is to divorce the academic from the actual and to confuse a very definite issue by saddling socialism with the vagaries and blanketing it with the virtues of many other -isms. The mere fact that some of the writers with whose ideas Dr. Guthrie deals, held to some of the tenets of present-day socialists does not warrant classing them as socialists any more than the identity of certain Mohammedan and Christian doctrines warrants calling Mohammedans Christians. There is ample justification for study of the work of pre-revolutionary social thinkers who favored the enlargement of social control in the interest of the poor, but it is at least doubtful if the study should be called a history of Socialism.

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*Internationale Wirtschaftspolitik.* By RUDOLPH KOBATSCH.  
Vienna: Manzsche, 1907. Pp. xxv+473.

This work, of which an English version is in preparation, is described by its author as an attempt to explain international economic policy on an evolutionary basis. Its scope compasses a wider range than is usually embraced under the conventional phrase "commercial policy." The author believes that in the development of international traffic causes of conflict are constantly at work, are becoming more numerous and more effective; at the same time, however, consciousness of community of interest is growing stronger, and victory of the pacific over the polemic principle in international economic policy may be confidently predicted. The proposition is advanced that international economic policy must be elevated to the rank of an independent science with its own corps of instructors, and its own seminaries.

"In earlier times," observes our author, "the influence of economic theory upon practice has been greater than it is today." In support of this contention, he cites as examples, Adam Smith, Robert Malthus, Friedrich List, and Karl Marx, and asks, "who

could name one among living economists, whose work has had equally great significance for economic practice?" He attributes this lack of practical impact to the too theoretical dissipation of energies, and adds:

Still another reason for the sinking influence of the science upon policies may be named; many economists write, if not in the service of an economic political party, yet in support of the commercial policy of some interested group; and thereby the science is discredited.

Dr. Kobatsch defines very carefully the field or subject which he proposes to handle, and discusses at some length the various methods heretofore employed in its treatment—as the use of statistics, of empiric induction, the preparation of monographs, and the employment of deductive methods. He awards a measure of value to each of these, and advocates as more comprehensive, an evolutionary method, saying: "One obviously has to guard against two extremes; just as there exists no absolutely valid norm of commerce, so on the other hand it is wrong to allow no norm at all, and to wish to explain actual commerce solely from its motives." The scientific economist "may and can say which maxims for a given land and a given time are correct." But how shall he determine?

Manifestly according to whether with reference to all temporal and local circumstances, they subserve the political interests of the country, and the economic interests of all or of the majority of the citizens of the country, and whether at a given time they are adapted to protect the total economic and political interests of the land in its international traffic in the best possible wise.

For the evolutionary conception of international economic policy the author takes Herbert Spencer's *Social Statistics* as his starting-point, and compares the development of society with the development of plants and animals according to the Spencerian conception. He derives national economic differences from various causes—territorial, demographic, political, productional—and states the contending principles of the conflict and of the community of interests. He thus develops personal and material traffic through two chapters, the fourth and the fifth, and in the sixth discusses tariff policy as a prominent illustration of interest conflicts in international traffic. He considers arguments for and against protective tariffs, and makes some very interesting observations in discussing the familiar query, Does the foreigner pay the

tax? Dr. Kobatsch agrees with other economists in concluding that he does pay sometimes, and sometimes he does not.

In the seventh chapter he considers the development laws of international economic policy; the law of relativity, alteration and persistency; differentiation and integration; with the causes and the means of development. In the eighth chapter he takes up the development stages of international economic policy, and the bases of an evolutionary law of stages, such as mercantilism, liberalism, nationalism, continentalism, imperialism. The ninth chapter is on internationalism, and in this he considers private and official acts of international agreement, international social policy, public acts of international agreement, such as the World Postal Union, and proposals for further actions as to international weights and measures, exchange, clearing-house, and coinage; and discusses at some length the question of an international language, such as Esperanto. He prefers, however, a revival of Latin for this purpose, certainly an interesting suggestion. The close of the book is an essay on the peace idea.

Dr. Kobatsch is very emphatic in urging that economic events are in the last analysis the acts of individual men in social relations, and appears to believe that policies must be tested by their bearing on human rights. Thus in dealing with the right of migration and settlement abroad he says:

Must the individual inhabitants of one country really wait for the right to reside or establish themselves in another state until it suits and pleases the states to unite upon a special settlement treaty? Or are not all these treaties, rather, the halting, legalized right, which is preceded by legal usage, customary right, and the elementary necessity of modern international traffic?

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## NOTICES

*The Industrial Conflict.* A Series of Chapters on Present-Day Conditions. By DR. SAMUEL G. SMITH. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1907. 8vo, pp. 219.

The author's discussion of the industrial conflict is based upon two series of letters received by him from representative labor leaders and employers, and it is the content of these letters, pointed at length in two chapters, to which interest mainly attaches. The letters from labor leaders, in answering the question put to them, "What do workingmen want?" state the commoner demands of labor